reason he wrote it, and his degree of composition in the furnished to it in the revision, if you please, of some rough materials that were supplied to it by this maintiff. My learned friends have forgotten also that they put in evidence this card of Mrs. Woodhull, dated May 20, 1871, in the World, in which she states, and states with eloquen a and with lorce, and without disguise, the dectrines in this subject of FREE LOVE between the sexes; that she regards as important for the weighte of society, and as destined to overthrow the corrupting indicences of marriage.

Mr. Fullerion—she gives a definition of the doctrines.

overthrow the corrupting indicences of marriage, Mr. Fullerion—she gives a definition of the doctrines.

Mr. Evaris—she does, and she has done it with sloquence and with force, and those are the doctrines that this witness has testified she avowed in the lecture, and which he says are what the public regard as the doctrines of "free love," Now, the philosophy, the moraity, the utility and the promise of improvement of society in respect to those doctrines or their opposite we do not at present discuss. It is a pain, bracheal matter whether in the present state of feeling in this wide community of this council of the editor and the importance and credit that Mr. Tilton had heretolore had in connection with religious publications and newspapers ald or did not furnish the occasis: or was the operative cause of the destruction on his prosperity. My learned friend argues that it was caused by another adequate reason, which he imples, doubtless, from the relations of Mr. Beecher. That is a matter for him to argue, and I may argue in support of the various propositions that we right-shiftly present to Your Honor and to the jury upon evidence justly provided under the rules of evidence for that purpose. Now, in regard to the identification—

Juege—I assume it is identified, but still regard it as a life of Mrs. Woodhull, and I think it is not by a suppose the court.

Mr. Evarrs—Your Honor will note our exception If you will recall what I have aliuded to in this witness' evidence concerning its being written by Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Titton.

Judge—It was prepared by her husband and re-

way.
Mr. Evarts—It will turn out on further exploration that Mr. Thion contributed to it; but, of
course, we can't anticipate now.
Judge—It assumes that the "Life" represents

her truly or untruly.

Mr. Evar:s-it is when Mr. Tilton revises it.

Judge-suppose he had written a life of Mr. Mr. Everts—We all agree that the life of this lady is not a matter of itself an issue here; but the connection of this life and Mr. Tilton as the author of the biography is the point of view in which we consider it.

Judge—You can cease your argument, sir. Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will note our excep-

Henry Ward Beecher listened to the evidence designed to get in the Woodhull documents against Tilton with that keen interest which showed that he very largely relied upon it to affect the jury. His wife, however, went to sleep and nodded. The jury listened with the greatest inter-

Mr. Beach reasons in a compact, powerful way, holding the defence down to strict construction of evidence. His manner has nothing of the siry, tark-like style of Evarts, successively spiriting forward his sentences—
Higher still and higher
The blue deep thou wingest.

And singing ever soar'st, and soaring ever singest Without using fancy Mr. Evarts' mind has the spirit of fancy, and his argument seems to carol, descriptive in its process, and in journalism it would be argumentative sketch writing. He uses

descriptive in its process, and in journalism it would be argumentative sketch writing. He uses general terms very muon, such as whe philosophy," "the law of morals," "the ethics of the case," "duty," &c. Beach has no light graces. He is severe, apt to be fierce, without much range of verblage, and with no disposition to talk at the audience. The fight at the hour of recess was intense, and Mr. Evarts showed several times a smile of triumph and a look of disappointment. His perinacity is unintermittent and his plausibility does not flag until reluctantly put down. The Judge at last conceded to Mr. Evarts the right to read a printed copy, but Beach again interposed.

The sun broke through the fog at the recess and flooded the room with a more cheerful light, glistening on Mr. Beach's fiorid face and making all the Bar conspicuous in the frame of dark heads of the speciators. Beach, emphasizing prepositions and adveros, stormed along, and Evarts again replied after a mild contab between Beach and himself.

The Judge-lie has sword about demanding the guestion of the first of the defence and greatly relieved Tilton's counsel. Mr. Beecher looked annoyed until the Judge, as if to give parallel reasoning, said:—

"Suppose he had written the lile of Bowen? Would that be evidence."

This made Beecher laugh, and Evarts laughed while noting an exception. The Judge's slight remarks appear to have a solidity unknown to counsel. Mr. Shearman waiked over and whispered to a newspaper reporter.

About this time the counsel for the defence were all working close together and devotedly. It was their desire to riddle moulton and Tilton through the Woodhall article, Evarts, therefore, every other without selected the case fully, that they were both made selected but courteous, was a back-set for the defence and greatly relieved Tilton's counsel. Mr. Tracy—He has sword about they are attempted to the form of the supplies of the selected the case fully, the conversation and the circumstances of the precularity of the proceeding on th

through the Woodbull article. Evarts, therefore, returned again and again to the matter, seeking to get it in some way before the jury. Finally, he appeared to succeed, but again the plaintiff's counsel antagonized, and so the clock touched the hour

Witness continued—I remember the article that has neen rejerred to as the Woodhull scandal; I think it was published some time in October or November, 1872; I believe Mr. Thiton had been on a political campaign with Mr. Greeley; he went to Chechmat at the time of the Convention; nothing of importance occurred in the summer of 1872; I had irequent interviews with Mr. Beecher after the puelleation of the Woodhull article on the subject of the proper answer to make to it; I had advised sleepes.

the publication of the Woodhuli article on the subject of the proper answer to make to it; I had advised silence.

Mr. Evaris—That paper, if Your Honor please, was brought into evidence by our learned irienos in the way of testimony concerning it and we understand that they produced it in evidence.

Mr. Funerion—I don't know how the gentleman rame to u derstime that.

Mr. Evaris—By the testimony, if you will look at it, that you being allowed to talk concerning it that it was also on the ground that you were going to produce it in evidence.

Mr. Funerion—I do not recoilect anything from which a promise could be impired.

Mr. Evaris—We will see the examination.

Mr. Evaris then read from the previous testimony a portion reterring to the non-production of the article that the plaintiff's counsel had made use of in their evidence, and then called upon them to produce it. The plaintiff's counsel stated they had not got the paper, and Mr. Beach in reply said.—When the gentleman rises and says he reads this or any evidence, we assume an application legal and honorary to produce this paper. I ceny it, and the whole effort of the gentleman is to throw upon us the responsibility of producing this article or tals extract from the article.

That article is the basis of voluminous testimony on the part of this witness as to what look place between him and Mr. Beccher concerning it, it is one of the charges against Mr. Beccher, and

pony on the part of this witness as to what look place between him and Mr. Beecher concerning it, it is one of the charges against Mr. Beecher, and are action toward the suppression of what this article charged is evidence of his guittin concealing. Now, the best evidence, as I have been insisting, is what the article du charge, and, therefore, that the article should be produced, did Your Honor so will, and counsel said he would produce it to-morrow.

to-morrow. After considerable argument on the part of both After considerable argument on the part of both counsel Junge Neilson said:—I should think they should be allowed to produce so much of the article as may bear on the case.

Mr. deach then read extracts from the previous testimony, and claimed that every particle of that examination is admissible as evidence without producing the paper.

Judge Neilson finally said:—You may produce the paper and take vour time to do it.

Mr. Evarts—I shall read the copy in evidence.

Mr. Function—I object. We don't require any assistance from the other side in the production of our evidence. We will attend to that.

Mr. Tracy then proceeded with his cross-examinon—witness stated Mr. Beecher said that he had come to consult with me as to what was oest to be done with reference to that publication:

tion—witness stated Mr. Beecher said that he had come to consuit with me as to what was best to be done with reference to that publication; as said he saw no hope for him since the story had been published; I told him that I thought shence would kill that story, and if he kept still with regard to it, in time, if there was not an answer, if he dido'c choose to make any, he would kill that story; we consulted frequently concerning it; didn't arrive at any other conclusion than what shence was the best course; I said to Beecher, i'll is say anything about it I think this will be the best thing for me to say uniformly; if the story is true it was miamous to tell it, and if it was mise it was diabolical to have told it; and if his line was not an answer to it idd not choose to make any other to anybody? Beecher said to me he thought it would be judicious for me to make such repy as that, and I inter him after this converginon and told him that I had made such repy as that, and I inter him after the converginon and told him that I had made such repy as that to several parties, and it appeared to satisfy them; I told him that I had been pressed close by one or two parties and I had denical that outright, I think.

Q. Well I want to ask you whether in this letter published by Ars. Woodmul thiest intercourse between Ars. Thton and Mr. Beecher was charged?

Alt. Evarts—The article should be produced.

marged? Mr. Evarts—The article should be produced. Mr. Fuberton—Well, it you want the article. Mr. Evarts—We don't want the article.

Mr. Fullerton—You can have the whole of it, or that part I propose to leave out, if you will admit an answer to that question.

Mr. Evarts—I cannot agree to any such substitute for evidence. I propose to give that in evidence whether that was charged in that paper. It is not ne "essary that we should produce it here. Judge—Does the learned counsel stand on the objection in regard to the paper just shown?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, sir; you cannot do it; you cannot produce the paper and should certify it you cannot eliminate part of the evidence.

and should certify it you cannot eliminate part of
the evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—We will go on with evidence and
introduce the paper to-morrow.

Mr. Evarts—I shall hold you to your promise;
that is my purpose.

Mr. Beach—Will you permit me to say, while it is
always a very great delight, I do not want to be
called to reply to his entire argument.

Mr. Evarts—Now, sir. I move, as I understand
this plaintiff and his counsel refuse to produce
that paper, I move to strike out every particle of
this witness' evidence that relates to the subject
of the Woodhuli scandal from beginning to end.

Mr. Beach—In other words, when we prove
abundantly in relation to that article a declaration
of Mr. Beecher's that will ruin him, and where he
seeks the advice of this witness for the purpose of
avoiding the ruinous effect upon himself, that
must be stricken out unless we produce the
paper.

paper.
Judge—I could not grant that motion without selecting particular passages. The paper will be before the Court.
The Court then took a recess until a quarter after two.

THE RECESS. At recess a part of the audience dispersed among the various chop houses and "lunch friends" which abound in the vicinity of the Court House, at one o'clock. Although nobody can speak to the jury on the subject of the trial loud debates and wittletsms are used in their hearing unconsciously. Public opinion is periectly chaotic on the issue, begun to take sides in argumentative and denun-

clatory editorials.

begun to take sides in argumentative and denunciatory editorials.

The principals in the cause returned smiling from lunch, and Evarts and Fullerton had a pleasant chat on the centre of the floor, flustrating the social disposition of the Bar when off duty.

Francis D. Moulton was recalled after recess and his cross-examination was recalled after recess and his cross-examination was resumed by Mr. Tracy. He said:—I do not precisely know the date when it was I had my prist interview with Mr. Beecher after the Woodhkil scandal; it was shortly after; I do not remember how long after it was; it was not a month; I had an interview, I think, preceding that interview in which Tilton, Mr. Beecher and myself were present; I have spoken of this interview before; I can't state precisely the date when I had the first visit; I do not remember that it was upon the same day that I had the interview with Mr. Beecher; it was after the publication of THE SCANDAL;

I should tell you, General Tracy, if I could recollect; I should think it was within a week; I don't remember the date the scandal appeared; the time of the interview to which I have referred in my direct examination as having occurred at my house between Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton, and myself was election day, I think; it was at another interview besides that that Mr. Tilton had a statement written of which he said "If Mr. Beecher can stand that he can stand anything."

Mr. Tracy then put this question to the witness—Now, Mr. Moulton, I read from an extract of what is known as the "Woodhull Scandal."

"My friend." meaning you, as your name has just been used belore, "my friend took a pistol."

Mr. Beach—I don't think it can be assumed that the gentiemen reads from the Woodhull scandal. Mr. Tracy—the paper is now before the court. The Judge—You can read it if you know it to be the paper.

Mr. Fullerton—I think no one can say that, Mr. Evarts—We read in Woodhull & Claftin's

"bristles with hostility" Mr. Tracy was rather staggered, and sat down and listened to the remarks of Mr. Beach with apparent numlity. The ngat against the introduction of the Woodhull & Claffin story wsa again renewed by the counsel ments and counter-arguments were thrown and fro with lightning rapidity.

Mr. Beach—I object to the reading of the ex-

Mr. Beach—I object to the reading of the extract.

Mr. Tracy—I ask you then, witness, if you did what is there stated?

Mr. Morris—I object to that; he may ask what he did; that is a statement we do not care anything about.

Mr. Beach—The counsel does not comply with the instruction of Your Honor in putting the constitution.

uestion.
Mr. Morris—He may ask if he did so and so: not what is stated.
Mr. Fullerton—How does it appear that there is

what is stated.

Mr. Fulierton—How does it appear that there is any such statement?

Mr. Evaris—He has just stated it. He has fully stated that the paper was before the Court, and we had a right to read it.

Mr. Fulierton—It is physically before the Court, but it is not in evidence.

The Judge—The paper was drawn to the attention of the Court, and under the peculiar circumstances it was read.

Mr. Fullerton—Can it be pretended by the other side that they consider that publication in evidence because it was shown in the direct examination of the witness? That being so, let us proceed a step jurther. This part which they now pretend to read is not enough under that ruling. It anything is enough it is the charge against Mr. Beecher, but they propose to read sometaing else, which something else is not enough because the latter paper is not a production in evidence. I hold they should read that which was within four Honor's ruling and nothing beyond it, because there is nothing planer than it asingle paragraph be read it does not follow that the whole production should go in.

The Judge—What constrained the Court to let in the paper was the suggestion that it revealed the scandal and contained the story which has been rejerred to by the witness on his examination.

Mr. Fullerton—The question put to the witness

been rejerred to by the witness on his examination,

Mr. Fullerton—The question put to the witness was whether in that production there was a charge of flict intercourse on the part of Mr. Beecher with a lady therein named.

The Juage—I propose you read such part of the paper as you deem material, then intercogate.

Mr. Fullerton—The part of the papers as they deem material?

The Juage—As regards the charge.

Mr. Evarts—As to the story this witness has spoken of as the subject of conversation between him and Mr. Beecher?

The Juage—Yes, sir, such part as you understand refers to that.

Mr. Fullerton—I supposed they were to read such papers as the Court understood.

The Juage—Yes, sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor's understanding and my learned triend's understanding are two different things.

Mr. Beach—I ask counsel to submit what they propose to read.

Mr. Tracy—I propose to read:—"I had one iriend," down to that—

Ar. Beach—I think it more proper that Your Honor should look at this book than I should. I have marked the points.

The Juage—Mr. Tracy, you have it before you—what part to you propose to read?

Mr. Tracy—Down to the end of that interview.

The Juage—Mr. Tracy, you have it before you—what part co you propose to read?

Mr. Tracy—Down to the end of that interview.

The Juage—Including this letter to a third person?

Mr. Tracy—Yes, sir, including that letter, sir. I want the story simply as it relates to Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tracy—Yes, sir, including that letter, sir. I want the story simply as it relates to Mr. Beecher and Mr. Titon.

The matter that Mr. Tracy proposed to read from was a report of an laterview between a reporter and Mrs. Woodsuli.

Ar. Evarts—We want what forms the basis of the conversation of this witness, the details between himself and Mr. Beecher. Mr. Fullerton—The question put to the witness

Mr. Beach—The difficulty is to ascertain what that conversation was.

The Judge—I cannot conceive that any evidence we have had would justify us in going outside that portion, except about Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Tracy—it will take so long, Your Honor, to go over them and take up the different paragraphs that relate strictly to the parties here, that I had better move to another part of the cross-examination.

I has better move to another part of the cross-examination.

The Judge—And mark the specific questions.

Mr. Tracy—I was proposing in my examination
to read the pa agraphs that relate strictly to those
parties and their actions. But I think that I will
defer my examination on that subject, and at our
leisure put in such parts of the paper as we wish
to have in. That was the original plan I marked
out.

The Judge—Take some other subject. Let us have as little of this as possible. Like medicine, we do not want to take too much of it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Fullerton—The medicine does not appear suitable for the disease.

Mr. Tracy—We cannot tell that until we try the medicine.

Mr. Beecher evidently appreciated Judge Nellson's remark as to the medicinal qualities of the Woodhull & Claffin story, as a broad smile passed over his face, deepening, if possible, the fuddy color with which he has been so liberally endowed. Judge Nelison has not ventilated his pression to some happy thought it generally was The question was then dropped for the present

The witness was interrogated in reference to what

Theodore Tilton had, according to the knowledge of the witness, from January 1, 1871, to May, 1874. He replied—The money he (Tilton) had on deposit with Woodruff & Robinson, the subscriptions or contributions to the Golden Age—I mean by subscriptions to capital stock; then he had the income from the paper; he had also \$7,000 from Mr. Bowen, and I think, from May 2, 1873, the \$5,000 from Mr. Beecher, which he did not know anything about whatever.

Mr. Tracy moved that the last answer be stricken out.

The Judge—The words, "which he did not know

Bown, and I think, from May 2, 1873, the \$5,000 from Mr. Beecher, which he did not know anything about whatever."

Mr. Tracy moved that the last answer be stricken out.

The Judge—The words, "which he did not know anything about whatever." must be stricken out. Witness—That \$5,000 came from Mr. Beecher: I don't know whether the book "fempest-Tossed" was issued before May, 1873, or not; I do not know of what whether the book "fempest-Tossed" was issued before May, 1873, or not; I do not know of which whether it inhed to pay expenses; I think I have named all the sources of Mr. Thton's income to my knowledge; these include borrowed moneymoney borrowed from my set or others; I do not know that he had any other loans; I know of no other inions supplied for the Golden Age; I cannot determine the amount of income he received from my loans; I had it examined into, as I had promised to tell Mr. Porter: I have looked over the books, but I cannot determine the amount; I have not brought the books here, sir: I know of his naving income from lectures during that time; he did, I believe, have such income; I don't know bow much; my impression is that he lectured in the beginning of 1872; I think so; the lectures broduced him some income; I don't know the amount: I think I have named all the sources of his income; so lar as I recollect; he had money on deposit with our firm during that time; I don't know that he had any other bank account; I do not pretend to state ir m memory how the account seod on April 2, when he received \$2,000; I had not very often loaned him money during that time; sometimes I asked him If the said he did, I loaned it to him; Mr. Porter asked me If my loans ever exceeded \$5,000, and I said no; I don't recollect what was the largest sum I ever loaned him at any one time; the two amounts were independent of the contribution; I can say that I never loaned him to exceed \$500 at any one time; It would appear from the account was withdrawn April 21, 1873, according to the received from Bowen the \$7,000, how

Q. What was the character of it? A. That I don't remember.
Q. Don't you remember anything about it?. A. No. sir; I have asked about it recently.
Q. Do you remember whether it was as high as \$5,000. A. I don't recollect.
Q. You say you showed Mr. Beecher those draits? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Dud he see the name? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was the name mentioned? A. I think it was; I don't recollect whether it was as high as \$3,000; I think there was one check and one note; I think there were two pieces of paper.
Q. Who was it?
br. Moulton—Am I to answer the question, Your Honor?
The Judge—I don't think it material.
Mr. Morris—We object,
MR. BEKCHER ASLEEP.
While Mr. Tracy was putting Mr. Moulton

While Mr. Tracy was putting Mr. Moulton through a searching cross-examination in regard to Mr. Tilton's account with their firm, Mr. Beecher and his brother, Dr. Edward Beecher, lost interest in the evidence and sigmoered peace fully. The Plymouth pastor supported his massive closed, appeared perfectly oblivious of the statements of the witness until Moulton, when asked the name of a certain party connected with the story, turned to Judge Neilson, and said "Shall I answer that and followed closely the arguments of counse upon that point, and after Mr. Evarts accepted the rebuke administered by Judge Nellson, he rose from his seat and, leaning over the chair of Mr. Tracy, whispered in his ear with much

earnestness.
Mr. Evarus went on to say that it was part of

Mr. Evaris went on to say that it was part of the conversation with Mr. Beecher.

The Judge—But the name was not mentioned. Mr. Tracy—We want all the conversation.

The Judge—Yes; but I think the name ought not to be mentioned. Go on with the examifiation.

Mr. Beach—Where one party calls for part of a conversation, and it is given, the other party may give the remainder, so far as to explain the part put in evidence; but that does not make the whole matter where Mr. Beecher shared in the conversation material.

The Judge—Air. Tilton was not present at the conversation.

Mr. Evaris—Even if he had been it would make no difference.

no difference.
Mr. Beach-What are you asking?
Mr. Evarts-What this witness said to Mr.
Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—What this witness said to Mr. Beecher.
The Judge—Some person sent a contribution to the Golden Age and Mr. Moulton showed the check to Mr. Beecher. The whole thing is collateral and does not affect the issue we are trying, though it may have some effect on the question whether Mr. Titton had means or not.
Mr. Evarts—We propose to show what did pass between Mr. Beecher and this witness and then we will see if the construction put on it is the true one.
Mr. Beache—The witness has given as

will see if the construction put on it is the true one.

Mr. Beach—The witness has given no construction of it.

Mr. Evarts—He has given one of the interviews, and the result of what passed between the witness and Mr. Beacher may bear upon Mr. Beacher's contribution.

Mr. Heach.—We have given no interview in reference to the Golden Age or the contribution to it. We gave in evidence an interview at which Mr. Beacher contributed \$5,000 or some purpose. Now, all relating to that was evidence, and we gave the whole of it.

The Judge—Bearing entirely as to that \$5,000. Mr. Beach.—Now they propose to prove a conversation between the winness and Mr. Beacher as to a contribution by a third party to the Golden Age, which contribution was rejected. That is not evidence against us.

ns to a contribution by a third party to the Golden Age, which contribution was rejected. That is not evidence against us.

The Judge—They admit that.

Mr. Evarts—Can't we snow by this witness the directions that he fectived, it aby, to carry on the concern?

The Judge—When inquiring for a part of a conversation you can ask for the feet of it. As to this \$5,000, if Mr. Becomer gave any directions about it, it would be compotent to ask mbout that, but here is a third party, and I think it is not material to the issue to ask who that party is.

Mr. Evarts—You cannot see that it is material without giving the whole of the conversation. We

undertake to examine the witness as to what was done between him and Mr. Beecher. There is no authority to absoive him telling the truth.

The Judge (somewhat sternity)—it is not ne essary to reiterate the form of oath put to the witness.

sary to reiterate the form of oath put to the witness.

Mr. Evarts—I submit to Your Honor's rebuke.

The Judge—He is teling everything.

Mr. Evarts—I the interview is pertinent nothing should be omitted.

The Judge—I appeal to you if it is proper to name the following the control of the following the followin

ination. It was not, therefore, within the rule, that where part of a conversation was called for by us, they had a right to get it. He argues that this was purely collateral matter.

The Judge—Tys, it is collateral.

Mr. Pullerton—They proved by Mr. Moulton that he received from a third person a letter containing draits for the Go. den .ige, which draits Mr. Titton said he would not have. Then he was asked it he showed the draits to Mr. Beecher and he said field. Then he was asked it the name was given to Mr. Beecher and he said yes. That was collateral matter which the desendant could not contradict. It was purely collateral, and, therefore, they had no right to it. When they were giving evidence of a collateral matter His Honor had a right to stop them.

The Judge—I tunk the learned counsel ought to accept my suggestion, and not give the names of third persons.

Mr. Everis—Nothing collateral. This is part of the subject of the direct inquiry.

The Judge—That is not the point now. Now you can give the name or not.

Counsel did not press for the name, and

The Judge said—Go on, omitting the name, from the point where you dropped off.

Witheas said—I told Mr. Beecher that Tilton would not accept the draits; which is slowed him; I think there was a letter accompanying the draits; I said to Mr. Beecher that Tilton said be would not take the draits; that he had no way of returning the money that he knew of; I said also that I could not honorably take this money from those persons and apply it to Tilton's use without informing him of it; that led had no way of returning an expression of friendship.

Q. Was it not in substance as near as you can?

A. I have already done so; the money was not received by the Goldan Age; I returned it; I had a talk with Tilton about it.

Q. What was it? A. I told him of the offer of those parties, the request of thos: parties to let him nave the money; my recollection is that there was a caution in the hote not to teil Thiton about it; but I could not rike it—that he had no way of ret

Mr. Tilton's.

Q. Now you say Mr. Tilton said to you that as he had no way of returning it he would not receive it? A. Yes, sir; he said he would not receive it either as a loan or as a gift.

Q. How did he object to the money? A. As a gift. I gness.

Q. Now, how soon after that was it that the oney was received from Mr. Beccher—the \$5,000?

J. can't say; I don't recollect the date of this absection. Q. Was there anything said by Mr. Beecher about this time about the \$5,000? A. I don't recoiled.

Q. How soon after was it that Mr. Beecher came to you about it? A. I don't recollect, sir.
Q. Was it a week after? A. I don't recollect.
Q. Was it a month after? A. I don't know.
Q. Was it six weeks after? A. I don't know.
The Judge—Can't you give the date? A. I cannot, your Honor.
Mr. Evaris—Cannot the witness approximate as to the time? A. I will explain: I saw the alignetic for the same of the sa Mr. Evaris—Cannot the witness approximate as to the time? A. I will explain; I saw the aliusion in the statement published by Mr. Beecher, and my attention being called to the circumstance thereby I tried to find the date but could not.

Mr. Tracy—Can't you tell whether it was in the winter? A. I cannot.

Q. Was it in the spring? A. I don't know.

Q. Well, where was this received? A. It was received in my house.

Q. How sood after this communication did you receive the money—the \$5,000 from Mr. Beecher?

A. I don't ramember that either.

Q. Can't you approximate as to the time? A. I cannot.

A. I don't remember.
Q. Can't you approximate as to the time? A. I can't.
Q. Was it in the same week? A. I don't know.
Q. Was it the same month? A. I can't approximate, as to that either; I know when I received it I took it to New York to Woodruff & Roomson and placed it with them on deposit.
Q. What did you do with it then? A. I sent Theodore Titon \$1.00, with a demand note for him to sign; it was made payable to the order of Theodore Thiton, and he returned it to me, saying his couldn't receive it because

HE HAD NO MEANS OF REPAYING IT;

bouse about it more than once; it was never in reference to helping the Golden Age; I think there was more than one interview about the \$5,000.

Q. At either of these laterviews did you show to Mr. Beecher a draft or check of any person, saying to him, "This is friendship, indeed: this is what call Priendship, indeed: this is what call Priendship, indeed: this is what call Priendship, indeed: this is what call Priendship?"

A. I do not remember that that was the phrase-ology, sir?

Q. Did you show him a draft from any person which you had received as a contribution to the Golden Age or to Theodore Tition? A. It you will allow me i will tell you what I did to the best of my recollection; I told aim that there was a friend of mine and Mr. Tition's wao sent me either a check or two checks, and in addition to it a noreliforget how much—which the person wished me to discount and use as I saw fit for the Golden Age, and I did not think it was best to do it.

Mr. Evarts—What did you say to Mr. Beecher? I told Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tilton would not take that money.

Q. What was the character of it? A. That I don't remember how shortly or how long after it was that money.

Q. What was the character of it? A. That I don't remember, within a check for \$1,000 ? A. Thore was an allusion made to the fact that you had sent him a check for \$1,000 ? A. Thore was an allusion made to the fact that you had sent him a check for \$1,000? A. Thore was an allusion made to the fact that you had sent him a check for \$1,000? A. Thore was an allusion made to the fact that you had sent him a check for \$1,000? A. Thore was an allusion made to the fact that you had sent him a check for \$1,000? A. Thore was an allusion made to the fact that you had sent him a check for \$1,000? A. Thore was an allusion made to the fact that you had sent him a check for \$1,000? A. Thore was an allusion made to the fact that you had sent him a check for \$1,000? A. Thore was an allusion made to the fact that you had sent him a check for \$1,000? A. Thore was an allu

Q. What did you mean by saying to him, "Take this money?" did he not have it at the time? A. I don't know whether he did or net. Q. When was it that you mad this conversation with Mr. Tilton? A. This was a lew days after

when was it the year and the days after my sending him the cacek.
The account was here handed to the witness to refresh his memory as to the date of the cacek. After looking at the balance sneet Mr. Montion replied that "It appears to be July 10, 1873; the amount of the first check paid was \$250."
Q. How did you come to send Mr. Thiog this check? A. I heard that the paper, the Goldon Age, wanted some money, and I sent it.
Q. Have you any note or memorandum for the money? A. I have not.
Q. How were you informed of the fact that the paper needed money? A. I was informed either by Mr. Ruland or Mr. Tilton that the paper needed money.

LEGAL SPARRING. Tracy and Moniton sparred with question and answer for nearly ten minutes as to the time chapsed between the two offers of assistance to the Golden Age. The defence were evidently anxious to show the proximity of Mr. Bercher's person whose name was ruled out, but all the leints and hostile moves of the lawyer were carefully guarded and sometimes countered by the careful witness. Tracy finally turned in disgust to

another portion of the testimony. another portion of the testimony.

Q. Have sou got any application from Mr. Tilton or from Mr. Ruland for the payment of money on May 3? A. It appears we have not, sir.

Q. Is that the letter which accompanied the first offer of \$1,000 to Theodore Tilton? said Mr. Tracy, handing the witness a paper, which the latter careally examined and then answered:—Yes, sir, and Mr. Thion's answer, in which he refers to the lecept of the money, the note for which he returned to me.

The counsel here read the letter of Mr. Moniton to Thion, offering him \$1,000, and the refusal of the latter to accept it, as he saw no way for returning it.

to Thion, onering him \$1,000, and the refusal of the latter to accept it, as he saw no way for returning it.

Q. The next check is dated July II, and is for \$550. What check is that? A. That is the second check sent to the paper, and it is indorsed by O. W. Ruland, I think.

Mr. Fracy then called the attention of His Honor to the fact that be had omitted to read the first check in evidence, and he then proceeded to read the check of May 3, together with the indorsements thereon. He then read the second check, payable by Woodruff & Roomson, indorsed theodore Thion and O. W. Ruland, attorney.

Q. When did you pay the second amount—the last amount of which you have recollection? Was the conversation upon the occasion of the second payment? A. I don't know.

Q. How came you to send the money? A. It was eltuer from veroal or written application of Theodore Thion; he told me that he was snort of money.

Q. What was the date of the next check paid

Q. What application was made by Mr. Tilton for that amounty A. The same as usual.
Q. Weil, what was the date of the next check paid him? A. The next was March 30, 1874; it is for \$300, payable to the order of 0. W. Ruland, signed f. D. Moulton.

THE "GOLDEN AGE" IN A TIGHT PLACE.
Q. What application had you for that sum of money? A. The letter which you have will show. Mr. Trace read the letter from Mr. Ruland, which informs Mr. Thion that "we (the Golden Age) are in a tight spot and cannot print the paper without money." They were without paper for the week's issue and besough Mr. Moulton to come to their assistance.

Q. Was that last check sent in pursuance of this application? A. It was, sir.

Mr. Tracy then read the letter of thanks received by Moulton from Mr. Ruland, thanking him for the "noole and generous way in which he came to the rescue of the Golden Age."

Q. When was the next check paid? A. May 2; the amount was \$350.

Witness—Is that the last?

Mr. Morris—Oh, no; there are more of them to come yet. (Langher.)

Q. What application did you receive for that money? A. Substantially the same; all the applications were either verbal or written from Mr. Tilton or Mr. Ruland; the applications for money were substantially the same.

Q. When was the next application? A. May 24, 1874. When was the next application? A. May 24,

Q. Is the check presented the one on which Q. Is the check presented the one on which you paid that amount? A. Yes, sir, 2500. Q. Is that all you paid out? A. That seems to be all; the whole account here is \$4,810; the sum received from Mr. Beecher and the account is \$6,078 15, and the amount paid out is \$6,100. Q. What was the date of the last payment on account of that \$5,000 received from Mr. Beecher? A. The check shown is August 19, 1871, and was for \$150 for Bessie Turner's school; can you give the caceks and I will check them all off from the account?

CALL IT A LOAN.

Q. Now, sir, at the time you made out the whole account did anything pass between you and Mr. Thiton to show him from what source he received this money, or to let him know it was sent him as a gift or as a loan? A. I tried to make it appear that he was to understand it as a loan; I said to Tilton—

Q. Did I understand you to say that nothing passed about the hote? A. I sent the note to Theodore Tilton and he returned it, and a few days after I fold him be need not return the money until ne was able.

only street rota him he need not return the honey until he was able.

Q. After that did anything pass about all those other payments or advance loans or whatever you like to call them? A. I don't think so.

Q. Did he ever thank you for them? A. Yes, sir. . What did he say when he made allusion to m? A. I don't remember what he said on the

subject.

Q. bid he thank you for each amount? A. He dign't thank me for every amount he received; ne thanked me for my kindness when I showed him Mr. Ruland's note of thanks.

Q. is that the only oscasion? A. That is all that I remember at the present moment.

Q. bid you try to make the impression on him that this momey was a gift of yours? A. The impression i tried to give him was that if he could he should return it, and if he could not he need never do so; the subject was not alluded to again after that.

do so; the subject was not aliuded to again after that.

Q. What limit was there to bis applications? A. I was out of funds and no further applications were made after that; the last conversation I had with him on the subject was when he wanted to discontinue his connection with the Golden Age; -It was sold to Mr. Carpenter.

Q. Can'r you fix the date of that conversation?

A. No, sir.

Q. Nor the season of the year? A. No, sir; it was in the first part of 1874, I think.

The winces asked the date of his last advance, which was given as May 24, and Mr. Tracy askod, "Was not that conversation after the date of the last advance?" A. I cannot tell whether this conversation occurred within two weeks or more after that. After that.

Q. From the time he received this money in May, 1873, until the final had been expansived, had Mr. Tilton any knowledge of the source of this fund expensed in your advances to him? A. He did not.

not.
Q. Did the advances stop because the fund was exhausted? A. They stopped because there were no applications.
Q. Has any of this money been returned to you?
A. Not yet.
THE LENGTH OF THE EXAMINATION.
At ten minutes after four o'clock Mr. Tracy, casting an eye at the clock, said he thought it was time to adjourn.

time to adjourn.

The Judge--I want the cross-examination of the The Judge—I want the cross-examination of the witness which has now occupied four days and a half, to be closed to night it possible. Our reputation as a policiary is at stake.

Mr. Evarts—The direct examination occupied three days and a half.

Mr. Moulton—I am willing to stop here all night in necessary. (Laughter.)

Mr. Tracy—I did think that I would have been enabled to close the cross-examination to-night.

The Judge—I want you to close It as soon as possible. When do you think you will be able to do so?

do so?
Mr. Trney—I think I can finish it on Monday.
Mr. Evarts—It takes a great deal of time to get

Mr. Evarts—It takes a great deal of time to get through.

The Judge—It seems to be oppressive to the witness. I wish no could go on and anish the cross-examination.

Mr. Iracy expressed a hope that he would be able to busish it on Monday.

Mr. Evarts—We feel the pressure very much. Your thoner. We seel the pressure very much the cross-examination.

The court was then adjourned till Monday next. Mr. Beecher as the Court rose received his dualty and speaking in apparently good spirits. The required considerable exertion to force a way to

PLYMOUTH PRAYER MEETING.

Plymouth lecture room was filled to its utmost capacity for the prayer meeting last evening. Mr. ticularly pleasant mood. He joined to the sluging of the hymns with great zest. Before the prayers he said :- "I have received several notes from anonymous sources asking for prayer-special cases. I known persons, and that is, that such persons are almost always led into the temptation of the devil, and write

There is always very much to be suspected when a man is ashamed to sign his own name; and the eigre when people send me letters, however good they are, and I see no name at the bottom, I feel a reaction. Nevertheless, many have been beguiled into this pernicious habit, but are those o should not be forgotten, even in such a case." Brother Hawkins and Brother White then prayed, after which Mr. Beecher said :- I suppose you have all read the amusing story told of a plain mechanic who was taken up in the night, sound

you have all read the amusing story toid of a plain mechanic who was taken up in the night, sound asleep, and transported to magnificent apartments and surrounded by obsequious siaves and every conceivable laxury, being assured that it was all his and had always been. When he expresses surprise the slaves seem to think that he had been sick and forgotien. After he becomes used to the local than commences a sort of comedy of fanisatic wishes, and he swells in importance. Now, the annusing element it tout is seeing a man in a lasse position and seeing him act, when we know that not a band's breadth beaund the luxury is the meanness. Now, if you can imagine the angels have the element of numor (and I cannot conceive a superior being that has not) how many curious stories of this kind tury see every day—men acting out of relation to the real and in relation to the apparent circumstances. We are created in our lower relation of hiving and paysical works, but in that sense in which we are men, in which we are sons of God, heirs of immortal glory, heritors of the CROWN UNDEFILED,

we are higher. For us the course of divine history was stapped. Take Paul's view of the measure of things:—"All things are or your sake," speaking to Christian brethren. All things are for your sake. They were lor the most part poor, and by described everything most precious to man. They were scoffed at, and yet Paul says all things are yours. When all that was luxurious was constantly before them, and they were frodden down and were like the one-souring of the land, yet Paul says—what a mockery it was—All things are for you. Though our outward man perish, though we grow oid and one eyes grow dim and our hand trembles, though the outward man perish, though we grow oid and one eyes grow dim and our hand trembles, though the outward man perish, though of the heat does not renea the flame. For our life, which is but for a moment, is not for mere external glory; we look not at the things which are not seen, for the things which are not seen, for eliter rom verond or written application of Tuesoftor Thion; he told me that he was short of money.

Q. What was the date of the next check paid him? A. It was August 15, 1873, and the amount was \$250.

Q. What passed between Mr. Thiton and you win regard to that money? A. I don't recollect Q. What was the next check paid to Mr. Thion?

A. The next amount was \$250.

Q. What was the date of that check? A. September 12, 1873.

Each of these checks were marked and put in evidence as read.

Q. What was the next check, Mr. Moulton? A. September 30, 1873.

Each of these checks were marked and put in evidence as read.

Q. What was the next check? A. December 9, 1873; the amount was \$260.

These checks were made payable at the Mechanics? Bans.

Q. What was the next check? A. December 9, 1873; the amount was \$260.

These checks were made payable at the Mechanics? Bans.

Q. What communication passed between you and Nr. Thiton concerning that check? A. I can't recollect any.

Q. Is the check presented for the last amount?

A. Tes, sir.

Q. Now, the next amount. What is that paper?

A. A check payable the a Mr. Reed, principal of the school, for Bessie Turner, for \$2500; it is dated september 10; yea took it yeaterday.

Q. Walt was twas the date of the next check? A. It is dated october 24, 1874, and is for \$500.

THE POLICE DETECTIVES

Important Action of the Board of Commissioners Yesterday.

THE RING SCATTERED.

Singular Request of the Superintendent.

The Board of Police Commissioners held a public meeting yesterday atternoon, with President Matsell in the chair. Commissioners Disbecker, Duryce and Voorhis were also in attendance. Previous to going into open session the Board After the reading of the minutes of the last open minor routine business a resolution was passed transferring Captain James Irving, of the detective squad, to the police boat, which is known in the department as the Twen.y-fourth precinct.

A communication was then received from Super-intendent Walling in which he asked to have retained in the detective office for the present Cap-tain James Irving and Detectives Elder, McDougal King, Riley, Sampson, Silleck. Tilman, Van Ger centen, Warlow, Williamson and Dunne. The Superintendent said in his communication—which was read to the Board by the Chief Clerk, Mr. Hawley-that he would send from time to time to the Commissioners the names of such officers as in his opinion should be added to the secret serin his opinion should be added to the secret service squad. The communication was ordered on file and failed to have the desired effect.

On motion of President Matsell the Board decided to make the following transfers, of detectives, hitherto attached to the Central Office squad, each man to go on patrol duty in the several precincies:

James Beanett, to the Twelfth precinct.

Thomas H. Dusenbury, to the Seventeenth precinct.

squad, each man to go on patrol duty in the several precines:—

James Beanett, to the Twelfth precinct.
Thomas H. Dusenbury, to the Seventeenth precinct.
Thomas H. Dusenbury, to the Seventeenth precinct.
Philip Farley, to the First precinct.
Richard Fields, to the Sixteenth precinct.
Richard Fields, to the Sixteenth precinct.
Patrick J. Leany, to the Fourth precinct.
Joseph to the Twents-second precinct.
Joseph to the Twents-second precinct.
Joseph Woolsey, to the Twenty-Brist precinct.
Joseph Woolsey, to the Third District Court.
A resolution was then passed ordering communication across the courtyard to be established between the Superinteendent's office and the Detective Bureau.

A RENTIRE CHANGE.

With these changes and transfers the Board have ordered a new system for transacting business at the Central office. Inspector Disks, who is the day Inspector, will occupy the rooms now devoted to the Superintendent, and the Superintendent will be moved into the inspectors' office. From this latter office across the yard into the detective comes a correct oblide will be built, over which all ingress will be had to the detective office in the windows on slevel with the yard will be filled in with masoury. At night the inspector of out will assume the place of the Superintendent and have control of the detective bureau just the same as the Samer intendent when in an office. The irreg amount of clerical and office work that now devotes on the Superintendent will be filled in with masoury. At night the inspector on outy will assume the place of the Superintendent and have control of the detective bureau just the same as the Samer intendent when in an office. The irreg amount of clerical and office work that now devotes on the Superintendent will be transacted by the day in spector, and he will only refer to the Superintendent sense of importance as require the personal and special stention of that other. This system, the Board that the plan will be the will be compelled to keep a record of he time superintendent's off

arrived at the station house he was inform the man had recovered and was gone. the man had recovered and was gene. An hour of two after Dr. Watker was again summoned to the same precince. He answered the call and found there in a very dangerous condition a Mr. Leonard, of Jersey C.ty. Dr. Watker, in his communication, says he judged the man to be in a dying condition and he orecred the sergeant on duty to send for an ambulance. An ambulance arrived in charge of Dr. Hathaway, of the amoulance corps attached to the Department of Charities and Correction. He remised to convey the dying man to Benevue Hospital at first, but subsequently was prevailed on to do so, only because he said that the man was a native of Falkiver, where the Doctor had come from. Mr. Leonard died in Behevue Hospital a few days after. Dr. Hathaway, before he took the patient away, said there was nothing the matter with Mr. Leonard, and he desired the screent to say to Dr. Watker that he would receive no orders from a police surgeon. The matter has been referred to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction by the Police Board. A LESSON IN GOOD BEHAVIOR.

Captain James Irving, of the detective squad, was fined ten days' pay for using offensive language in the presence of others to a gentleman annead Corcoran, attached to one of the newspapers.

gange in the bresched to one of the newspapers.

TRANSFERS.

Patroiman Richard Mulion was transferred from the Minteenth to the Eleventh procinct; John L. Sunivan, from the Eleventh to the Minteenth; Ives Morgan, from the Eleventh to the Minteenth; Ives Morgan, from the Fourteenth to the Thirteenth; Carles A. Faller, from the Eighteenth to the twenty-sixth; Michael Keenth to the Twenty-sixth; Michael McGraae, from the Fourteenth to the Twenty-sixth; Michael McGraae, from the Fourteenth to the Twenty-sixth; Michael McGraae, from the Fourteenth to the Twenty-second to the Second District Court. Patroiman Joseph Bulman was transferred from the Twenty-seventh to the Twenty-sixth precinct.

Communication was received from Commissioner George Van Nort and E. P. Sarker requesting that Patroiman E. P. Woods be detailed to detective duty in the Seventeenth ward.

A communication was also received from George W. Blant, complaining of the practice of throwing street refuse and see into the sip between piers 33 and 34 East River. Mr. Blant stated that see much of this material had been cast into the river at that point that a mound was raised well cut of the winder. The complaint had passed through the hands of the Mayor, and His higher requested a prompt explanation from the Board of Police.

A communication was read from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction requesting missioners of Charities and Correction requesting

out of the water. The complaint had gassed terough the hands of the Mayor, and His hother requested a prompt explanation from the Board of Police.

A communication was read from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction requesting that they be allowed to occupy toe. Ninta precuret in great need of accommonation of that kind on the west side of the town. The application was demed, as the Commissioners were of opinion the exigencies of the department would not warrant them in granting the request.

An application from the Board of Health for twenty-live policemen, to be assed by the health authorities in hunting up concealed cases of smailpox, was also dened for the same reason.

Mr. C. A. Milier sent a communication to the Board complaining of the condition of the sidewalk at Thirty-seventh street and Firth avenue. The walk at this point, Mr. Milier informed the Board, was in a condition diagerous to pedestrians from the quantity of show and ice on it. It was received to the Superintendent for action.

Dississals AND FINES.

Daniel Hart, of the Twenty-inite precinct; William H. Kennedy and Joan Lane were dismissed from the department for being intoxicated while on duty. Sergeant Holorow, of the Fliteenta precinct, was fined filteen days' pay for making a wrong entry on the standon house olotter. Sergeant Coryste, of the same precinct, was dismissed from the department for having gone to bed when he should not be seen that the men were performing their duty. Detective Henry Avery was dismissed from the department for being absent from the Detective Bureau without leave. Patroiman Melanction Christie was also dismissed for incovering the entire to the usual twenty five per cent reduction for the center, to receive a reward of \$5.893-subject to the usual twenty five per cent reduction for the center to receive a reward of \$5.893-subject to the usual twenty five per cent reduction for the center of the police in all \$5.893-subject to the usual twenty five per cent reduction for the center of the police in a for